

AMIABILITY.

One Need Be Neither Weak Nor Stupid to Have This Quality.

By a process of false reasoning amiability has been connected both colloquially and in writing with weakness and stupidity. Strength and ability insure it to no one; consequently, says that hasty judge, the public, it usually exists without them. Nothing was ever more untrue. Stupid people and weak people may be—they very seldom are—amiable by nature, but they are the only people for whom it is nearly impossible to cultivate amiability. It is very difficult for a really weak man to be sweet tempered.

The first thing which the person who desires to be amiable must determine to do is never to produce fear among his own surroundings—to be willing, in a social sense, to let every one off, so that no one regrets too bitterly having said a foolish or ill judged thing before him, but comforts himself with the thought that it is forgotten; never, that is, to lower any one in his own esteem. The second is not to differ about matters of no importance, not to debate sincerely into contradiction, and not to set for other people a standard which it is unreasonable to suppose, from previous experience of their characters, that they will ever reach. The third is never to let his good principle interfere with some one else's harmless privilege, to remember that praise is a positive necessity to the spiritual and mental development of the young, and that injudicious blame acts as a blight. —London Spectator.

HOW TO SUCCEED.

When You Go to Work Take the Whole Man to the Task.

Only fresh, spontaneous work really counts. If you have to drive yourself to your task, if you have to drag yourself to your work every morning because of exhausted vitality, if you feel fagged or worn out, if there is no elasticity in your step or movements, your work will partake of your weakness.

Make it a rule to go to your work every morning fresh and vigorous. You cannot afford to take hold of the task upon which your life's success rests with the tips of your fingers. You cannot afford to bring only a fraction of yourself to your work. You want to go to it a whole man, fresh, strong and vigorous, so that it will be spontaneous, not forced; buoyant, not heavy. You want to go to your work with creative energy and originality—possessed of a strong, powerful individuality. If you go to it with faded faculties and a sense of lassitude after a night's dissipation or loss of sleep, it will inevitably suffer. Everything you do will bear the impress of weakness, and there is no success or satisfaction in weakness.

This is just where a great many people fail—in not bringing all of themselves to their task. The man who goes to his task with debilitated energy and low vitality, with all of his standards down and his ideals lagging, with a wavering mind and uncertain step, will never produce anything worth while.—Success.

Flying Fish.

Flying fish are very voracious. In their turn they are preyed upon by barracudas, sharks, dolphins, bilfish, redfish and a hundred and one others. Nature has colored the flying fish protectively. The back is a deep blue, merging into the blue of the seas they frequent, so that they are invisible a few feet below the surface, while the underneath is a dazzling white, and to a fish that looks upward must merge into the light falling on the sea. In addition they possess the unique power of flight. Flying fish are about seven inches long, and the spread of wings is about equal to their length. The "wing" is of thin, gauzy substance, having stiffening sinews, like the fiber of a leaf, to strengthen it.

The Lilac.

Like the tulip, the lilac is believed to have come westward from Persia via Turkey in the sixteenth century. Its name is Persian. In the English language the color is called after the tree, but the tree originally received its name from its color since it is clearly traceable to certain Persian and Sanskrit adjectives meaning "blue" or "indigo colored." The "lila" of Persia was the indigo plant. Probably the first mention of the lilac in English is in Bacon's essay on gardens. He favored the spelling "telacke."

Mixed History.

Around the great striking figures of history the small boy weaves curious answers. "Moses' mother pitched his little cradle within and without with pitch and left him there in the pool of Sion, but when the daughter of Solomon got the green leaf from the dove she hastened and brought food convenient for him, and the babe crowed thrice and grew up in her court."—Agnes Dean Cameron in Century.

A Palpable Hit.

Osmond—Well, thank heaven, you've never seen me run after people who have money. Desmond—No, but I've seen you run after a woman who has.

KEEN SENSE OF SMELL.

Chamois Can Wind a Hunter Over Half a Mile Distant.

Judging from his failure to distinguish objects, such as a man's head or hand, as long as they are motionless, I should say that the organs of vision of chamois are scarcely more acute than those of human beings. On the other hand, their sense of smell is quite extraordinary; hence the wind is by far the worst enemy of the hunter. The shifting eddies and currents blowing now this way, now that, now up hill, now down, multiply tenfold the chances in favor of the game.

I have often asked friends of mine who have hunted in various countries as to the distance at which deer and other wild animals can scent a human being, and most of them seem to be agreed that they will wind you more than a mile off. I have certainly seen chamois over half a mile distant make off in alarm when they could not possibly have seen anything to disturb them. It is curious, too, how much more the hunter's odor seems to terrify them than the mere sight of him. In the latter case unless you are quite close they whistle and move off quietly, turning round every few hundred yards to look, while if they get your scent they will throw up their heads with an expression of utter disgust that is highly diverting and without hesitating a moment gallop away at top speed.—Longman's Magazine.

THE SPONGE FISHERS.

Process by Which Their Crop Is Prepared For Market.

As soon as the sponges are brought aboard they are thrown in heaps on deck near the scuppers, where the barefooted sailors tramp and work out the ooze; then, strung on lines, they are soured over the side and trail overboard some ten hours during the night. To break and separate from them shellfish and other parasites they are beaten with heavy sticks on deck or on the reef rocks off Tripoli, and after being well soaked in the sea again many are bleached by being immersed in a tub of water containing a certain solution of oxalic acid, from which they emerge a yellowish color, care having been taken to avoid burning them.

Often great strings of sponges bleaching and drying in the sun cover large portions of the standing rigging of deposit boats when in port. When dry they are worked up in sand, then packed in boxes ready for shipment. A quarter to a third of the crop is sold direct from Tripoli, mainly to England and to France and Italy. The bulk of the crop, unbleached and unprepared, is taken at the close of the season to the islands from which the boats came, where long experience, manipulation and cheap labor prepare them for the European market.—Charles Wellington Furlong in Harper's Magazine.

Baking Watches.

"I will be with you in a moment. I must finish the baking of this batch of watches first."

The speaker was a jeweler. He said as he worked:

"I suppose you are surprised at the idea of watch baking. I will explain. The machinery of a watch is delicate, yet it must work the same in winter as in summer, the same in Cairo, as in Iceland. There is only one way to accomplish this—the watch must be regulated to heat and cold.

"I am regulating these watches to heat. Afterward, in a refrigerator, I will regulate them to cold. Then when they go out in the world they won't disgrace themselves in any climate. Chronometers must be regulated more carefully than watches. They are often kept for weeks in temperatures that are now zero and now 120 degrees."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Incentives to Marriage.

Apparently the German town of Haschmann does not believe in a state of single blessedness. Annual prizes are offered to the men who wed the ugliest, the most deformed and the oldest women in the town. Eighty dollars is paid to the man who marries the ugliest, while but \$400 is the reward for the one marrying the prettiest. All women over forty who have been jilted at least twice bring their spouses sums which vary according to the state of the fund, which was left by a rich resident of the town. The average price paid is \$50 to each unless they should be unusually numerous, while the trustees are empowered to pay a larger sum when, in their judgment, it seems wise to hold forth a special inducement to procure the marriage of some particularly unfortunate woman.

Light on Me.

Little Brother—Mr. Poseyboy, won't you go and stand before the window? Poseyboy—Certainly, my little man. But why? Little Brother—Oh, ma says she can see through you. I want to see if I can.

Best and Next Best.

The best thing on earth is a good woman, and the next best thing is a good dinner prepared by a good woman.—The Economist.

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Curiosities About Wood.

The strongest wood which grows within the limits of the United States is that known as nutmeg hickory, which flourishes on the lower Arkansas river. The most elastic is tamarack, the black or shellbark standing not far below. The wood with the least elasticity and lowest specific gravity is the Ficus aurea. The wood of the highest specific gravity is the blue wood of Texas and Mexico. The heaviest of the foreign woods are the pomegranate and the lignum vitae, and the lightest is cork. Four hundred and thirteen different species of trees grow in the various sections of the country, and of this number sixteen, when perfectly seasoned, will sink in water. These woods of high specific gravity grow mostly in the arid regions of New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada.

No Reason For Two Trips.

Patrick's wife was "ailing," and Patrick put on his Sunday best and walked four miles to the doctor's house to tell him about her.

"Now," said the doctor, when he had heard all Patrick had to say and had prepared some medicine, "here is something for your wife. I've written the directions on the bottle and I want her to try it faithfully for a fortnight. Then, if it doesn't relieve her, come to me again and I will give you another prescription."

"Now, docther, see here," said Patrick, standing straight and looking grimly at the physician. "If you have your doubts of this curin' Mary, as it's ivident you have by the way you spake, why don't you give me first what you're goin' to give me last?"

CASTORIA

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Coming Back.

On one of the streets of a southern city a dusky belle, sauntering aimlessly along, met a white haired ex-slave, who was promsening with definiteness and an approach to speed.

"Hello, Aunt Dilsey!" said the belle nonchalantly. "Why you gwine?"

"Why I gwine?" queried the old woman sharply. "Why you reckon I gwine? I ain't gwine. I done been why I gwine."

Summer Tourist Rates Via Atlantic Coast Line.

If you contemplate visiting summer resorts see ticket agents Atlantic Coast Line and get all information with reference to rates, routes, schedules and Pullman service. Summer tourist rates are now in effect to all the principal resorts throughout the country with return limit October 1st. Rates have been announced to all springs, mountain and seashore resorts. For the first time round-trip tickets are now on sale to resorts in New England territory.

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Gainesville, the County Seat.

Has fourteen churches, two public schools, the East Florida Seminary, private schools, three newspapers, United States land office, the best water, fire alarm system, electric and gas lights, two ice factories, machine shops, three wood factories, cotton gin, two more factories, three railroads, two fertilizer manufacturing companies, one the manufacturing, one rectifying turpentine plant, two banks, and well stocked stores embracing everything needed for the commercial life.